

SENATE—*Monday, March 1, 1999*

The Senate met at 10 o'clock and 28 seconds a.m. and was called to order by the President pro tempore [Mr. THURMOND].

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 9:30 A.M.,
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, 1999

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the Senate stands

adjourned until 9:30 a.m. tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 1999.

Thereupon, the Senate, at 10 o'clock and 41 seconds a.m., adjourned until Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 9:30 a.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Monday, March 1, 1999

The House met at 2 p.m. and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PEASE).

DESIGNATION OF THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,
March 1, 1999.

I hereby appoint the Honorable EDWARD A. PEASE to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, Reverend James David Ford, D.D., offered the following prayer:

We thank You for Your spirit, O God, that dwells in us in all the moments of life, whether in joy or sorrow, celebration or mourning, in peace or in pain. We are thankful this day, O God, for those times of joy and celebration that can mark our lives, and we are grateful that Your spirit abides in our hearts. At this beginning of our week, we acknowledge Your wonderful gifts to us and to all people and pray that Your blessings of grace and peace will be with us this day and every day. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair has examined the Journal of the last day's proceedings and announces to the House his approval thereof.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Will the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. FILNER led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

OMISSION FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

(The following letter from the Secretary of State of Georgia was inadvertently omitted from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD of Thursday, February 25, 1999.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 25, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I have the honor to transmit herewith a facsimile copy of a letter received from Linda W. Beazley, Director, Elections Division, Office of the Georgia Secretary of State, indicating that, according to the unofficial returns for the election held February 23, 1999, the Honorable Johnny Isakson was elected Representative in Congress for the Sixth Congressional District, State of Georgia.

With best wishes, I am
Sincerely,

JEFF TRANDAH, *Clerk.*

SECRETARY OF STATE,
ELECTIONS DIVISION,
Atlanta, GA, February 24, 1999.

Hon. JEFF TRANDAH,
Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. TRANDAH: This is to advise you that the unofficial results of the Special Election held on Tuesday, February 23, 1999, for U.S. Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia show that Johnny Isakson received 51,548 votes or 65.1% of the total number of votes cast for that office.

It would appear from these unofficial results that Johnny Isakson was elected as the U.S. Representative from the Sixth Congressional District of Georgia.

To the best of our knowledge and belief, there is no contest to this election.

As soon as the official results are certified to this office by all counties involved, the official "Certificate of Election" will be prepared and forwarded to the Governor's Office for transmittal to you as required by Georgia Law.

If we can assist you further, please let us know.

Sincerely,

LINDA W. BEAZLEY,
Director.

RESIGNATION FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following resignation from the House of Representatives:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 27, 1999.

Hon. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, U.S. House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the Louisiana Secretary

of State announcing my intention to resign from the U.S. House of Representatives on February 28, 1999. Upon receipt of this letter, I expect the Governor to notice and call an election to fill my vacancy. My hope is that it will occur as quickly as possible so as to result in as little inconvenience as possible to the Republican Conference.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,
Member of Congress.

CORRECTION TO THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, January 27, 1999.

Hon. W. McKEITHEN,
Secretary of State, State of Louisiana,
Baton Rouge, LA.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: For 21 and a half years, it has been my honor and privilege to serve the people of southeast Louisiana as the United States Congressman for the First Congressional District of Louisiana. In concurrence with earlier statements about my pending retirement, I do hereby serve notice that I shall resign unconditionally and unequivocally from the U.S. House of Representatives effective February 28, 1999. This notice is timed to permit Governor Foster to call an election for my vacancy in the House of Representatives.

Sincerely,

ROBERT L. LIVINGSTON,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

WE MUST NOT PRIVATIZE SOCIAL SECURITY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California (Mr. FILNER) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I rise in support of our Social Security system and in opposition to radical and unnecessary plans to privatize this system.

My constituents and their families know how important Social Security is in their lives. Almost 44 million beneficiaries each year count on Social Security each and every month. It is the most successful antipoverty program in our history. We all contribute, we all benefit, and we all have a responsibility to strengthen the system for future generations.

That is why I will fight to stop the push by a few special interests to privatize our Social Security system, to

enshrine into law a winner-take-all, win-or-lose philosophy that would leave millions of Americans at risk.

Today, nearly every family in America counts on Social Security. In years past, old age meant poverty. Social Security has changed that.

For women, Social Security is particularly important. Women over 65 count on Social Security for nearly three-quarters of their entire retirement income.

For people of color, Social Security is indispensable. On average, people of color have lower lifetime earnings and fewer pensions. As a result, for more than three-quarters of all older African-American and Latino households, Social Security is more than half of their retirement income. When we consider that the Latino elderly population is expected to triple by the year 2030, we see that Social Security is growing in importance.

For younger workers, too, Social Security matters. Today's jobs are leaving them with fewer resources. Only about 18 percent of employees in small businesses have a retirement plan and about 3 percent of temporary workers have one. For young people in these jobs of the future, Social Security's rock solid foundation is more important than ever.

And let us not forget about the nearly one-third of all Social Security beneficiaries who are not retired. They are our friends and neighbors who have dealt with a tragic death or disability in their families and who are counting on Social Security to help them get back on their feet.

Social Security means guaranteed protection no matter who you are, what you look like or what your luck in the market happens to be.

But despite all this, people in my district and all across the country are anxious, because they have heard a consistent message that Social Security will not be there for them when they need it. Mr. Speaker, this is simply not true.

The reality is that Social Security will be able to pay 100 percent of promised benefits for the next 30 years. One hundred percent. That is the reality. Our challenge is to strengthen the system so that it lasts well beyond that.

Despite all the talk in Washington and in the media about privatizing Social Security, my constituents back home oppose it. They are opposed to gambling away the security that their families depend on for a risky alternative.

It seems that the ideologues and Wall Street financiers are out of touch with America. They are selling a plan that would do nothing to fix Social Security but would eliminate its rock solid guarantee, and it would in fact make the system's financing even worse. To pay for their idea, Mr. Speaker, they would hike the retirement age to 70 or

even higher and cut guaranteed benefits by 20 to 30 or 40 percent. In exchange for these benefit cuts, they would force every American to buy a Wall Street account that they say will make up the difference, on average.

But it is important to remember that we are talking about averages here. Some may clean up but many will get cleaned out. Privatization forces all of us to carry that risk, but, win or lose, Wall Street will clean up with exorbitant fees to manage these mandatory accounts.

All of this is unnecessary. We can make the minor repairs Social Security needs in a sensible way and maintain the vital guarantee our families depend on. Privatization plans fail this test.

Last year the President and many of us pledged to save Social Security first. This year the President released a plan to do just that. It is a good start for this historic opportunity to strengthen Social Security for generations to come.

I pledge to follow the will of my constituents in San Diego, California, to settle for nothing less. We must not privatize Social Security.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE FOR THE 106TH CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GOSS. Mr. Speaker, Pursuant to rule XI, clause 2(a)(2) of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I am pleased to transmit herewith the Rules of Procedure for the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence for the 106th Congress. The enclosed rules were adopted by the Committee on February 24, 1999.

RULES OF PROCEDURE FOR THE PERMANENT SELECT COMMITTEE ON INTELLIGENCE (REVISED FEBRUARY 1999)

1. SUBCOMMITTEES

(a) Generally

(1) Creation of subcommittee shall be by majority vote of the Committee.

(2) Subcommittees shall deal with such legislation and oversight of programs and policies as the Committee may direct.

(3) Subcommittees shall be governed by these rules.

(4) For purposes of these rules, any reference herein to the "Committee" shall be interpreted to include subcommittees, unless otherwise specifically provided.

(b) Establishment of subcommittees

The Committee establishes the following subcommittees:

(1) Subcommittee on Human Intelligence, Analysis, and Counterintelligence; and

(2) Subcommittee on Technical and Tactical Intelligence.

(c) Subcommittee membership

(1) Generally. Each Member of the Committee may be assigned to at least one of the two subcommittees.

(2) Ex Officio Membership. In the event that the Chairman and Ranking Minority Member of the full Committee do not choose to sit as regular voting members of one or both of the subcommittees, each is authorized to sit as an *ex officio* Member of the subcommittees and participate in the work of the subcommittees. When sitting as *ex officio* Members, however, they shall not:

(A) have a vote in the subcommittee;

(B) be counted for purposes of determining a quorum.

2. MEETING DAY

(a) Regular meeting day for the full committee

(1) Generally. The regular meeting day of the Committee for the transaction of Committee business shall be the first Wednesday of each month, unless otherwise directed by the Chairman.

(2) Notice Required. Such regular business meetings shall not occur, unless Members are provided reasonable notice under these rules.

(b) Regular meeting day for subcommittees

There is no regular meeting day for either subcommittee.

3. NOTICE FOR MEETINGS

(a) Generally

In the case of any meeting of the Committee, the Chief Clerk of the Committee shall provide reasonable notice to every Member of the Committee. Such notice shall provide the time and place of the meeting.

(b) Definition

For purposes of this rule, "reasonable notice" means:

(1) Written notification;

(2) delivered by facsimile transmission or regular mail, which is

(A) delivered no less than 24 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held in Washington, DC; or

(B) delivered no less than 48 hours prior to the event for which notice is being given, if the event is to be held outside Washington, DC.

(c) Exception

In extraordinary circumstances only, the Chairman may, after consulting with the Ranking Minority Member, call a meeting of the Committee without providing notice, as defined in subparagraph (b), to Members of the Committee.

4. PREPARATIONS FOR COMMITTEE MEETINGS

(a) Generally

Designated Committee Staff, as directed by the Chairman, shall brief Members of the Committee at a time sufficiently prior to any Committee meeting in order to:

(1) Assist Committee Members in preparation for such meeting; and

(2) determine which matters Members wish considered during any meeting.

(b) Briefing materials

(1) Such a briefing shall, at the request of a Member, include a list of all pertinent papers, and such other materials, that have been obtained by the Committee that bear on matters to be considered at the meeting; and

(2) the staff director shall also recommend to the Chairman any testimony, papers, or other materials to be presented to the Committee at any meeting of the Committee.

5. OPEN MEETINGS

(a) Generally

Pursuant to Rule XI of the House, but subject to the limitations of subsection (b), Committee meetings held for the transaction

of business, and Committee hearings, shall be open to the public.

(b) Exceptions

Any meeting or portion thereof, for the transaction of business, including the markup of legislation, or any hearing or portion thereof, shall be closed to the public, if:

(1) the Committee determines by record vote, in open session with a majority of the Committee present, that the matters to be discussed may:

(A) endanger national security;

(B) compromise sensitive law enforcement information;

(C) tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate any person; or

(D) otherwise violate any law or Rule of the House.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a vote to close a Committee hearing, pursuant to this subsection and House Rule XI shall be taken in open session—

(A) with a majority of the Committee being present; or

(B) regardless of whether a majority is present, so long as at least one Member of the Minority is present and votes upon the motion.

(c) Briefings

All Committee briefings shall be closed to the public.

6. QUORUM

(a) Hearings

For purposes of taking testimony, or receiving evidence, a quorum shall consist of two Committee Members.

(b) Other committee proceedings

For purposes of the transaction of all other Committee business, other than the consideration of a motion to close a hearing as described in rule 5(b)(2)(B), a quorum shall consist of a majority of Members.

7. REPORTING RECORD VOTES

Whenever the Committee by record vote reports any measure or matter, the report of the Committee upon such measure or matter shall include a tabulation of the votes cast in favor of, and the votes cast in opposition to, such measure or matter.

8. PROCEDURES FOR TAKING TESTIMONY OR RECEIVING EVIDENCE

(a) Notice

Adequate notice shall be given to all witnesses appearing before the Committee.

(b) Oath or affirmation

The Chairman may require testimony of witnesses to be given under oath or affirmation.

(c) Administration of oath or affirmation

Upon the determination that a witness shall testify under oath or affirmation, any Member of the Committee designated by the Chairman may administer the oath or affirmation.

(d) Interrogation of witnesses

(1) Generally. Interrogation of witnesses before the Committee shall be conducted by Members of the Committee.

(2) Exceptions.

(A) The Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may determine that Committee Staff will be authorized to question witnesses at a hearing in accordance with clause (2)(j) of House Rule XI.

(B) The Chairman and Ranking Minority Member are each authorized to designate Committee Staff to conduct such questioning.

(e) Counsel for the witness

(1) Generally. Witnesses before the Committee may be accompanied by counsel, subject to the requirements of paragraph (2).

(2) Counsel Clearances Required. In the event that a meeting of the Committee has been closed because the subject to be discussed deals with classified information, counsel accompanying a witness before the Committee must possess the requisite security clearance and provide proof of such clearance to the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the meeting at which the counsel intends to be present.

(3) Failure to Obtain Counsel. Any witness who is unable to obtain counsel should notify the Committee. If such notification occurs at least 24 hours prior to the witness' appearance before the Committee, the Committee shall then endeavor to obtain voluntary counsel for the witness. Failure to obtain counsel, however, will not excuse the witness from appearing and testifying.

(4) Conduct of Counsel for Witnesses. Counsel for witnesses appearing before the Committee shall conduct themselves ethically and professionally at all times in their dealings with the Committee.

(A) A majority of Members of the Committee may, should circumstances warrant, find that counsel for a witness before the Committee failed to conduct himself or herself in an ethical or professional manner.

(B) Upon such finding, counsel may be subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

(5) Temporary Removal of Counsel. The Chairman may remove counsel during any proceeding before the Committee for failure to act in an ethical and professional manner.

(6) Committee Reversal. A majority of the Members of the Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chairman to remove counsel for a witness.

(7) Role of Counsel for Witness.

(A) Counsel for a witness:

(i) shall not be allowed to examine witnesses before the Committee, either directly or through cross-examination; but

(ii) may submit questions in writing to the Committee that counsel wishes propounded to a witness; or

(iii) may suggest, in writing to the Committee, the presentation of other evidence or the calling of other witnesses.

(B) The Committee may make such use of any such questions, or suggestions, as the Committee deems appropriate.

(f) Statements by witnesses

(1) Generally. A witness may make a statement, which shall be brief and relevant, at the beginning and at the conclusion of the witness' testimony.

(2) Length. Each such statements shall not exceed five minutes in length, unless otherwise determined by the Chairman.

(3) Submission to the Committee. Any witness desiring to submit a written statement for the record of the proceedings shall submit a copy of the statement to the Chief Clerk of the Committee.

(A) Such statements shall ordinarily be submitted no less than 48 hours in advance of the witness' appearance before the Committee.

(B) In the event that the hearing was called with less than 24 hours notice, written statements should be submitted as soon as practicable prior to the hearing.

(g) Objections and ruling

(1) Generally. Any objection raised by a witness, or counsel for the witness, shall be ruled upon by the Chairman, and such ruling shall be the ruling of the Committee.

(2) Committee Action. A ruling by the Chairman may be overturned upon a majority vote of the Committee.

(h) Transcripts

(1) Transcript Required. A transcript shall be made of the testimony of each witness ap-

pearing before the Committee during any hearing of the Committee.

(2) Opportunity to Inspect. Any witness testifying before the Committee shall be given a reasonable opportunity to inspect the transcript of the hearing, and may be accompanied by counsel to determine whether such testimony was correctly transcribed. Such counsel:

(A) shall have the appropriate clearance necessary to review any classified aspect of the transcript; and

(B) should, to the extent possible, be the same counsel that was present for such classified testimony.

(3) Corrections

(A) Pursuant to Rule XI of the House Rules, any corrections the witness desires to make in a transcript shall be limited to technical, grammatical, and typographical.

(B) Corrections may not be made to change the substance of the testimony.

(C) Such corrections shall be submitted in writing to the Committee within 7 days after the transcript is made available to the witness.

(D) Any questions arising with respect to such corrections shall be decided by the Chairman.

(4) Copy for the Witness. At the request of the witness, any portion of the witness' testimony given in executive session shall be made available to that witness if that testimony is subsequently quoted or intended to be made part of a public record. Such testimony shall be made available to the witness at the witness' expense.

(i) Requests to testify

(1) Generally. The Committee will consider requests to testify on any matter or measure pending before the Committee.

(2) Recommendations for Additional Evidence. Any person who believes that testimony, other evidence, or commentary, presented at a public hearing may tend to affect adversely that person's reputation may submit to the Committee, in writing:

(A) a request to appear personally before the Committee;

(B) a sworn statement of facts relevant to the testimony, evidence, or commentary; or

(C) proposed questions for the cross-examination of other witnesses.

(3) Committee's Discretion. The Committee may take those actions it deems appropriate with respect to such requests.

(j) Contempt procedures

Citations for contempt of Congress shall be forwarded to the House, only if:

(1) reasonable notice is provided to all Members of the Committee of a meeting to be held to consider any such contempt recommendations;

(2) the Committee has met and considered the contempt allegations;

(3) the subject of the allegations was afforded an opportunity to state, either in writing or in person, why he or she should not be held in contempt; and

(4) the Committee agreed by majority vote to forward the citation recommendations to the House.

(k) Release of name of witness

(1) Generally. At the request of a witness scheduled to be heard by the Committee, the name of that witness shall not be released publicly prior to, or after, the witness' appearance before the Committee.

(2) Exceptions. Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Chairman may authorize the release to the public of the name of any witness scheduled to appear before the Committee.

9. INVESTIGATIONS

(a) *Commencing investigations*

(1) Generally. The Committee shall conduct investigations only if approved by the full Committee. An investigation may be initiated either:

- (A) by a vote of the full Committee;
- (B) at the direction of the Chairman of the full Committee, with notice to the Ranking Minority Member; or
- (C) by written request of at least five Members of the full Committee, which is submitted to the Chairman.

(2) Full Committee Ratification Required. Any investigation initiated by the Chairman pursuant to paragraphs (B) and (C) must be brought to the attention of the full Committee for approval, at the next regular meeting of the full Committee.

(b) *Conducting investigations*

An authorized investigation may be conducted by Members of the Committee or Committee Staff members designated by the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, to undertake any such investigation.

10. SUBPOENAS

(a) *Generally*

All subpoenas shall be authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, upon consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, or by vote of the Committee.

(b) *Subpoena contents*

Any subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may compel:

- (1) the attendance of witnesses and testimony before the Committee; or
- (2) the production of memoranda, documents, records, or any other tangible item.

(c) *Signing of subpoenas*

A subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be signed by the Chairman, or by any Member of the Committee designated to do so by the Committee.

(d) *Subpoena service*

A subpoena authorized by the Chairman of the full Committee, or the Committee, may be served by any person designated to do so by the Chairman.

(e) *Other requirements*

Each subpoena shall have attached thereto a copy of these rules.

11. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) *Definition*

For the purpose of these rules, "Committee Staff" or "staff of the Committee" means:

- (1) employees of the Committee;
- (2) consultants to the Committee;
- (3) employees of other Government agencies detailed to the Committee; or
- (4) any other person engaged by contract, or otherwise, to perform services for, or at the request of, the Committee.

(b) *Appointment of committee staff*

(1) Chairman's Authority. The appointment of Committee Staff shall be by the Chairman, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member. The Chairman shall certify Committee Staff appointments to the Clerk of the House in writing.

(2) Security Clearance Required. All offers of employment for prospective Committee Staff positions shall be contingent upon:

- (A) the results of a background investigation; and
- (B) a determination by the Chairman that requirements for the appropriate security clearances have been met.

(c) *Responsibilities of committee staff*

(1) Generally. The Committee Staff works for the Committee as a whole, under the supervision and direction of the Chairman of the Committee.

(2) Authority of the Staff Director.

(A) Unless otherwise determined by the Committee, the duties of Committee Staff shall be performed under the direct supervision and control of the staff director.

(B) Committee Staff personnel affairs and day-to-day Committee Staff administrative matters, including the security and control of classified documents and material, shall be administered under the direct supervision and control of the staff director.

(3) Staff Assistance to Minority Membership. The Committee Staff shall assist the Minority as fully as the Majority of the Committee in all matters of Committee business, and in the preparation and filing of supplemental, minority, or additional views, to the end that all points of view may be fully considered by the Committee and the House.

12. LIMIT ON DISCUSSION OF CLASSIFIED WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

(a) *Prohibition*

(1) Generally. Except as otherwise provided by these rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives, Members and Committee Staff shall not at any time, either during that person's tenure as a Member of the Committee or as Committee Staff, or any time thereafter, discuss or disclose:

- (A) the classified substance of the work of the Committee;
- (B) any information received by the Committee in executive session;
- (C) any classified information received by the Committee from any source; or
- (D) the substance of any hearing that was closed to the public pursuant to these rules or the Rules of the House.

(2) Non-Disclosure in Proceedings.

(A) Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff shall not discuss either the substance or procedure of the work of the Committee with any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff in connection with any proceeding, judicial or otherwise, either during the person's tenure as a Member of the Committee, or of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, except as directed by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(B) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee Staff shall be governed in these matters in a manner determined by the House concerning discussions of the classified work of the Committee.

(3) Exceptions.

(A) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose those matters described in subsection (a)(1) with—

(i) Members and staff of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence designated by the chairman of that committee;

(ii) the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations and staff of those committees designated by the chairmen of those committees; and

(iii) the chairman and ranking minority member of the Subcommittee on National Security of the House Committee on Appropriations and staff of that subcommittee as designated by the chairman of that subcommittee.

(B) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a)(1), Members of the Committee and the Committee Staff may discuss and disclose only that budget-related information necessary to facilitate the enactment of the annual defense authorization bill with the chairmen and ranking minority members of the House and Senate Committee on Armed Services and the staff of those committees designated by the chairmen of those committees.

(C) Members and Committee Staff may discuss and disclose such matters as otherwise directed by the Committee.

(b) *Non-disclosure agreement*

(1) Generally. All Committee Staff must, before joining the Committee, agree in writing, as a condition of employment, not to divulge any classified information, which comes into such person's possession while a member of the Committee Staff, to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(2) Other Requirements. In the event of the termination of the Committee, Members and Committee Staff must follow any determination by the House of Representatives, with respect to the protection of classified information received while a Member of the Committee or as Committee Staff.

(3) Requests for Testimony of Staff.

(A) All Committee Staff must, as a condition of employment, agree in writing, to notify the Committee immediately of any request for testimony received while a member of the Committee Staff, or at any time thereafter, concerning any classified information received by such person while a member of the Committee Staff.

(B) Committee Staff shall not disclose, in response to any such request for testimony, any such classified information, except as authorized by the Committee in accordance with the Rules of the House and these rules.

(C) In the event of the termination of the Committee, Committee Staff will be subject to any determination made by the House of Representatives with respect to any requests for testimony involving classified information received while a member of the Committee Staff.

13. CLASSIFIED MATERIAL

(a) *Receipt of classified information*

(1) Generally. In the case of any information that has been classified under established security procedures and submitted to the Committee by any source, the Committee shall receive such classified information as executive session material.

(2) Staff Receipt of Classified Materials. For purposes of receiving classified information, the Committee Staff is authorized to accept information on behalf of the Committee.

(b) *Non-disclosure of classified information*

Generally. Any classified information received by the Committee, from any source, shall not be disclosed to any person not a Member of the Committee or the Committee Staff, or otherwise released, except as authorized by the Committee in accord with the Rules of the House and these rules.

14. PROCEDURES RELATED TO HANDLING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION

(a) *Security measures*

(1) Strict Security. The Committee's offices shall operate under strict security procedures administered by the Director of Security and Registry of the Committee under the direct supervision of the staff director.

(2) U.S. Capitol Police Presence Required. At least one U.S. Capitol Police officer shall be on duty at all times outside the entrance to Committee offices to control entry of all persons to such offices.

(3) Identification Required. Before entering the Committee's offices all persons shall identify themselves to the U.S. Capitol Police officer described in paragraph (2) and to a Member of the Committee or Committee Staff.

(4) Maintenance of Classified Materials. Classified documents shall be segregated and maintained in approved security storage locations.

(5) Examination of Classified Materials. Classified documents in the Committee's possession shall be examined in an appropriately secure manner.

(6) Prohibition on Removal of Classified Materials. Removal of any classified document from the Committee's offices is strictly prohibited, except as provided by these rules.

(7) Exception. Notwithstanding the prohibition set forth in paragraph (6), a classified document, or copy thereof, may be removed from the Committee's offices in furtherance of official Committee business. Appropriate security procedures shall govern the handling of any classified documents removed from the Committee's offices.

(b) Access to classified information by members

All Members of the Committee shall at all times have access to all classified papers and other material received by the Committee from any source.

(c) Need-to-know

(1) Generally. Committee Staff shall have access to any classified information provided to the Committee on a strict "need-to-know" basis, as determined by the Committee, and under the Committee's direction by the staff director.

(2) Appropriate Clearances Required. Committee Staff must have the appropriate clearances prior to any access to compartmented information.

(d) Oath

(1) Requirement. Before any Member of the Committee, or the Committee Staff, shall have access to classified information, the following oath shall be executed: I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will not disclose any classified information received in the course of my service on the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, except when authorized to do so by the Committee or the House of Representatives.

(2) Copy. A copy of such executed oath shall be retained in the files of the Committee.

(e) Registry

(1) Generally. The Committee shall maintain a registry that:

(A) provides a brief description of the content of all classified documents provided to the Committee by the executive branch that remain in the possession of the Committee; and

(B) lists by number all such documents.

(2) Designation by the Staff Director. The staff director shall designate a member of the Committee Staff to be responsible for the organization and daily maintenance of such registry.

(3) Availability. Such registry shall be available to all Members of the Committee and Committee Staff.

(f) Requests by members of other committees

Pursuant to the Rules of the House, Members who are not Members of the Committee

may be granted access to such classified transcripts, records, data, charts, or files of the Committee, and be admitted on a non-participatory basis to classified hearings of the Committee involving discussions of classified material in the following manner:

(1) Written Notification Required. Members who desire to examine classified materials in the possession of the Committee, or to attend Committee hearings or briefings on a nonparticipatory basis, must notify the Chief Clerk of the Committee in writing.

(2) Committee Consideration. The Committee shall consider each such request by non-Committee Members at the earliest practicable opportunity. The Committee shall determine, by roll call vote, what action it deems appropriate in light of all of the circumstances of each request. In its determination, the Committee shall consider:

(A) The sensitivity to the national defense or the confidential conduct of the foreign relations of the United States of the information sought;

(B) the likelihood of its being directly or indirectly disclosed;

(C) the jurisdictional interest of the Member making the request; and

(D) such other concerns, constitutional or otherwise, as may affect the public interest of the United States.

(3) Committee Action. After consideration of the Member's request, the Committee may take any action it may deem appropriate under the circumstances, including but not limited to:

(A) Approving the request, in whole or part;

(B) denying the request; or

(C) providing the requested information or material in a different form than that sought by the Member.

(4) Consultation Authorized. When considering a Member's request, the Committee may consult the Director of Central Intelligence and such other officials it considers necessary.

(5) Finality of Committee Decision.

(A) Should the Member making such a request disagree with the Committee's determination with respect to that request, or any part thereof, that Member must notify the Committee in writing of such disagreement.

(B) The Committee shall subsequently consider the matter and decide, by record vote, what further action or recommendation, if any, the Committee will take.

(g) Advising the House or other committees

Pursuant to section 501 of the National Security Act of 1947 (50 U.S.C. §413), and to the Rules of the House, the Committee shall call to the attention of the House, or to any other appropriate committee of the House, those matters requiring the attention of the House, or such other committee, on the basis of the following provisions:

(1) By Request of Committee Member. At the request of any Member of the Committee to call to the attention of the House, or any other committee, executive session material in the Committee's possession, the Committee shall meet at the earliest practicable opportunity to consider that request.

(2) Committee Consideration of Request. The Committee shall consider the following factors, among any others it deems appropriate:

(A) The effect of the matter in question on the national defense or the foreign relations of the United States;

(B) whether the matter in question involves sensitive intelligence sources and methods;

(C) whether the matter in question otherwise raises serious questions affecting the national interest; and

(D) whether the matter in question affects matters within the jurisdiction of another Committee of the House.

(3) Views of Other Committees. In examining such factors, the Committee may seek the opinion of Members of the Committee appointed from standing committees of the House with jurisdiction over the matter in question, or submissions from such other committees.

(4) Other Advice. The Committee may, during its deliberations on such requests, seek the advice of any executive branch official.

(h) Reasonable opportunity to examine materials

Before the Committee makes any decision regarding any request for access to any classified information in its possession, or a proposal to bring any matter to the attention of the House or another committee, Members of the Committee shall have a reasonable opportunity to examine all pertinent testimony, documents, or other materials in the Committee's possession that may inform their decision on the question.

(i) Notification to the House

The Committee may bring a matter to the attention of the House when, after consideration of the factors set forth in this rule, it considers the matter in question so grave that it requires the attention of all Members of the House, and time is of the essence, or for any reason the Committee finds compelling.

(j) Method of disclosure to the House

(1) Should the Committee decide by roll call vote that a matter requires the attention of the House as described in subsection (i), it shall make arrangements to notify the House promptly.

(2) In such cases, the Committee shall consider whether:

(A) to request an immediate secret session of the House (with time equally divided between the Majority and the Minority); or

(B) to publicly disclose the matter in question pursuant to clause 11(g) of House Rule X.

(k) Requirement to protect sources and methods

In bringing a matter to the attention of the House, or another committee, the Committee, with due regard for the protection of intelligence sources and methods, shall take all necessary steps to safeguard materials or information relating to the matter in question.

(l) Availability of information to other committees

The Committee, having determined that a matter shall be brought to the attention of another committee, shall ensure that such matter, including all classified information related to that matter, is promptly made available to the chairman and ranking minority member of such other committee.

(m) Provision of materials

The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall provide a copy of these rules, and the applicable portions of the Rules of the House of Representatives governing the handling of classified information, along with those materials determined by the Committee to be made available to such other committee of the House.

(n) Ensuring clearances and secure storage

The Director of Security and Registry shall ensure that such other committee or Member (not a Member of the Committee)

receiving such classified materials may properly store classified materials in a manner consistent with all governing rules, regulations, policies, procedures, and statutes.

(o) *Log*

The Director of Security and Registry for the Committee shall maintain a written record identifying the particular classified document or material provided to such other committee or Member (not a Member of the Committee), the reasons agreed upon by the Committee for approving such transmission, and the name of the committee or Member (not a Member of the Committee) receiving such document or material.

(p) *Miscellaneous requirements*

(1) Staff Director's Additional Authority. The staff director is further empowered to provide for such additional measures, which he or she deems necessary, to protect such classified information authorized by the Committee to be provided to such other committee or Member (not a Member of the Committee).

(2) Notice to Originating Agency. In the event that the Committee authorizes the disclosure of classified information provided to the Committee by an agency of the executive branch to a Member (not a Member of the Committee) or to another committee, the Chairman may notify the providing agency of the Committee's action prior to the transmission of such classified information.

15. LEGISLATIVE CALENDAR

(a) *Generally*

The Chief Clerk, under the direction of the staff director, shall maintain a printed calendar that lists:

- (1) the legislative measures introduced and referred to the Committee;
- (2) the status of such measures; and
- (3) such other matters that the Committee may require.

(b) *Revisions to the calendar*

The calendar shall be revised from time to time to show pertinent changes.

(c) *Availability*

A copy of each such revision shall be furnished to each Member, upon request.

(d) *Consultation with appropriate government entities*

Unless otherwise directed by the Committee, legislative measures referred to the Committee shall be referred by the Chief Clerk to the appropriate department or agency of the Government for reports thereon.

16. COMMITTEE TRAVEL

(a) *Authority*

The Chairman may authorize Members and Committee Staff to travel on Committee business.

(b) *Requests*

(1) Member Requests. Members requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request directly to the Chairman.

(2) Committee Staff Requests. Committee Staff requesting authorization for such travel shall state the purpose and length of the trip, and shall submit such request through their supervisors to the staff director and the Chairman.

(c) *Notification to members*

(1) Generally. Members shall be notified of all foreign travel of Committee Staff not accompanying a Member.

(2) Content. All Members are to be advised, prior to the commencement of such travel, of its length, nature, and purpose.

(d) *Trip reports*

(1) Generally. A full report of all issues discussed during any Committee travel shall be submitted to the Chief Clerk of the Committee within a reasonable period of time following the completion of such trip.

(2) Availability of Reports. Such report shall be:

(A) available for the review of any Member or Committee Staff; and

(B) considered executive session material for purposes of these rules.

(e) *Limitations on travel*

(1) Generally. The Chairman is not authorized to permit travel on Committee business of Committee Staff who have not satisfied the requirements of subsection (d) of this rule.

(2) Exception. The Chairman may authorize Committee Staff to travel on Committee business, notwithstanding the requirements of subsections (d) and (e) of this rule—

(A) at the specific request of a Member of the Committee; or

(B) in the event there are circumstances beyond the control of the Committee Staff hindering compliance with such requirements.

(f) *Definitions*

For purposes of this rule the term "reasonable period of time" means:

(1) no later than 60 days after returning from a foreign trip; and

(2) no later than 30 days after returning from a domestic trip.

17. DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS

(a) *Generally*

The Committee shall immediately consider whether disciplinary action shall be taken in the case of any member of the Committee Staff alleged to have failed to conform to any Rule of the House of Representatives or to these rules.

(b) *Exception*

In the event the House of Representatives is:

(1) in a recess period in excess of 3 days; or

(2) has adjourned *sine die*;

the Chairman of the full Committee, in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member, may take such immediate disciplinary actions deemed necessary.

(c) *Available actions*

Such disciplinary action may include immediate dismissal from the Committee Staff.

(d) *Notice to members*

All Members shall be notified as soon as practicable, either by facsimile transmission or regular mail, of any disciplinary action taken by the Chairman pursuant to subsection (b).

(e) *Reconsideration of chairman's actions*

A majority of the Members of the full Committee may vote to overturn the decision of the Chairman to take disciplinary action pursuant to subsection (b).

18. BROADCASTING COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Whenever any hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee is open to the public, a majority of the Committee may permit that hearing or greeting to be covered, in whole or in part, by television broadcast, radio broadcast, and still photography, or by any of such methods of coverage, subject to the provisions and in accordance with the spirit of the purposes enumerated in the Rules of the House.

19. COMMITTEE RECORDS TRANSFERRED TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

(a) *Generally*

The records of the Committee at the National Archives and Records Administration

shall be made available for public use in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) *Notice of withholding*

The Chairman shall notify the Ranking Minority Member of any decision, pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives, to withhold a record otherwise available, and the matter shall be presented to the full Committee for a determination of the question of public availability on the written request of any Member of the Committee.

20. CHANGES IN RULES

(a) *Generally*

These rules may be modified, amended, or repealed by vote of the full Committee.

(b) *Notice of proposed changes*

A notice, in writing, of the proposed change shall be given to each Member at least 48 hours prior to any meeting at which action on the proposed rule change is to be taken.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE HONORABLE BILL MCCOLLUM, MEMBER OF CONGRESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Honorable BILL MCCOLLUM, Member of Congress:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, February 18, 1999.

Hon. J. DENNIS HASTERT,
Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: This is to formally notify you pursuant to Rule VIII of the House that I received a subpoena for documents and testimony issued by the Superior Court of the District of Columbia.

After consultation with the Office of General Counsel, I have determined to comply with the subpoena to the extent that it is consistent with Rule VIII.

Sincerely,

BILL MCCOLLUM,
Member of Congress.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

(By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. FILNER) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. FILNER, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. STEARNS, for 5 minutes, today and March 2.

Mr. JONES of North Carolina, for 5 minutes, on March 2.

Mr. GOSS, for 5 minutes, today.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. FILNER. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 8 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 1999, at 10:30 a.m., for morning hour debates.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 8 of rule XII, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

767. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting requests for emergency FY 1999 supplemental appropriations for the Department of Agriculture; (H. Doc. No. 106—32); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

768. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of the Treasury, transmitting a draft bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to produce currency, postage stamps, and other security documents at the request of foreign governments, and security documents at the request of the individual States or any political subdivision thereof, on a reimbursable basis, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Financial Services.

769. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Quality Assurance Guidance Document—Model Quality Assurance Project Plan for the PM_{2.5} Ambient Air Monitoring Program at State and Local Air Monitoring Stations (SLAMS)—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

770. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Quality Assurance Guidance Document—Method Compendium—PM 2.5 Mass Weighing Laboratory Standard Operating Procedures for the Performance Evaluation Program—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

771. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Quality Assurance Guidance Document—Method Compendium—Field Standard Operating Procedures for the PM 2.5 Performance Evaluation Program—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

772. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Implementation Plan—PM_{2.5} Federal Reference Method Performance Evaluation Program—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

773. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Guideline on Ozone Monitoring Site Selection—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

774. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Guidance for Using Continuous Monitors in PM_{2.5} Monitoring Networks—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

775. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Guidance for Selecting and Modifying the Ozone Monitoring Season Based on an 8-Hour Ozone Standard—received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

776. A letter from the Director, Office of Regulatory Management and Information, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Clean Air Act Full Approval of Operating Permit Program; Approval of Expansion of State Program Under Section 112(1); State of Wyoming [WY-001a; FRL-6234-3] received February 17, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

777. A letter from the AMD—Performance Evaluation and Records Management, Federal Communications Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Policy and Rules Concerning the Interstate Interexchange Marketplace [CC Docket No. 96-61] received February 9, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Commerce.

778. A letter from the Acting Director, Defense Security Cooperation Agency, transmitting the Department of the Air Force's proposed lease of defense articles to Singapore (Transmittal No. 06-99), pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2796a(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

779. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the President's determination regarding certification of the 28 major illicit narcotics producing and transit countries, pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291; to the Committee on International Relations.

780. A letter from the Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 1999 "International Narcotics Control Strategy Report," pursuant to 22 U.S.C. 2291(b)(2); to the Committee on International Relations.

781. A letter from the Assistant Legal Adviser for Treaty Affairs, Department of State, transmitting Copies of international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States, pursuant to 1 U.S.C. 112b(a); to the Committee on International Relations.

782. A letter from the Executive Secretary, National Labor Relations Board, transmitting a report of activities concerning the implementation of the Government in the Sunshine Act during the calendar year 1998, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b(j); to the Committee on Government Reform.

783. A letter from the Director, Office of Personnel Management, transmitting a legislative proposal that would establish a program under which long-term care insurance is made available to Federal employees and annuitants, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Government Reform.

784. A letter from the Director, Financial Services, Library of Congress, transmitting the United States Capitol Preservation Commission Annual Report for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1998; to the Committee on House Administration.

785. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 214B and 214B-1 Helicopters [Docket No. 98-SW-28-AD; Amendment 39-11009; AD 99-02-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

786. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Bell Helicopter Textron, Inc. Model 212 Helicopters [Docket No. 98-SW-20-AD; Amendment 39-11010; AD 98-11-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

787. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Avions Pierre Robin Model R2160 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-78-AD; Amendment 39-11007; AD 99-02-15] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

788. A letter from the General Counsel, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule—Airworthiness Directives; Raytheon Aircraft Company Model 2000 Airplanes [Docket No. 98-CE-34-AD; Amendment 39-11006; AD 99-02-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 3, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

789. A letter from the Chief Counsel, Bureau of the Public Debt, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department's final rule—Government Securities Act Regulations: Reports and Audit (RIN: 1505-AA74) received January 20, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

790. A letter from the Assistant Commissioner, Internal Revenue Service, transmitting the Service's final rule—Congressional Review of Market Segment Specialization Program (MSSP) Audit Techniques Guides—received February 16, 1999, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

791. A letter from the Director, Office of Government Ethics, transmitting a draft bill to extend the authorization of appropriations for the Office of Government Ethics through Fiscal Year 2007; jointly to the Committees on Government Reform and the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON
PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and references to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TALENT: Committee on Small Business. H.R. 818. A bill to amend the Small Business Act to authorize a pilot program for the implementation of disaster mitigation measures by small businesses (Rept. 106-33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. ARCHER: Committee on Ways and Means. House Joint Resolution 32. Resolution expressing the sense of the Congress that the President and the Congress should join in undertaking the Social Security Guarantee Initiative to strengthen and protect the retirement income security of all Americans through the creation of a fair and modern Social Security Program for the 21st century; with amendments (Rept. 106-34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

TIME LIMITATION OF REFERRED
BILL

Pursuant to clause 5 of rule X the following action was taken by the Speaker:

[The following occurred on February 26, 1999]

H.R. 434. Referral to the Committees on Ways and Means and Banking and Financial Services extended for a period ending not later than April 30, 1999.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. HASTERT:

H.R. 1. A bill to provide for Social Security reform; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas (for himself, Mr. PETERSON of Minnesota, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. GOSS, Mr. MCCOLLUM, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. PAUL, Mr. UNDERWOOD, Mrs. MORELLA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HORN, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. MCCREY, Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. NEY, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. LOBIONDO, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. KUYKENDALL, Mr. WELLER, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BARTON of Texas, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. TERRY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. SOUDER, Ms. DUNN, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. STUMP, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mrs. BONO, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. PACKARD, Ms. ROS-LEHTINEN, Mr. METCALF, Mr. FALCOMAVAEGA, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. DREIER, and Mr. HASTINGS of Washington):

H.R. 5. A bill to amend title II of the Social Security Act to eliminate the earnings test for individuals who have attained retirement age; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULSHOF (for himself and Mr. LIPINSKI):

H.R. 7. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow tax-free expenditures from education individual retirement accounts for elementary and secondary school expenses, to increase the maximum annual amount of contributions to such accounts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUYER:

H.R. 9. A bill to express the sense of Congress that a comprehensive effort is required to revitalize and sustain the all-volunteer force and address the decline in the quality of life for members of Armed Forces and their families and to provide a 4.8 percent increase in the rates of monthly basic pay for members of the uniformed services; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. GEKAS (for himself, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. BUYER, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. SESSIONS, Mr. SISISKY, and Mr. TALENT):

H.R. 881. A bill to provide that under certain conditions no sanction shall be imposed on a person by an agency for a violation of a rule and no civil or criminal sanction may be imposed by a court for a violation of a rule; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COMBEST (for himself, Mr. STENHOLM, Mr. BARRETT of Nebraska, and Mr. MINGE):

H.R. 882. A bill to nullify any reservation of funds during fiscal year 1999 for guaranteed loans under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act for qualified beginning farmers or ranchers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG of Alaska (for himself, Ms. DANNER, Mr. DELAY, Mr. PICKETT, Mrs. EMERSON, Mr. TRAFICANT,

Mr. COBURN, Mr. GOODE, Mr. POMBO, Mr. BARCIA, Mrs. CHENOWETH, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mrs. CUBIN, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. BISHOP, Ms. DUNN, Mr. SISISKY, Mr. HERGER, Mr. CRAMER, Mrs. BONO, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. TAYLOR of North Carolina, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. HILLEARY, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. NORWOOD, Mr. KASICH, Mr. MCINTOSH, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. THOMAS, Mr. SKEEN, Mr. WELDON of Florida, Mr. NETHERCUTT, Mr. COMBEST, Mr. SENSENBRENNER, Mr. BACHUS, Mr. LEWIS of California, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. STUMP, Mr. DOOLITTLE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. GARY MILLER of California, Mr. HUTCHINSON, Mr. WELDON of Pennsylvania, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. GILLMOR, Mr. METCALF, Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. WALDEN of Oregon, Mr. CRANE, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. ARCHER, Mr. TANCREDI, Mr. BLILEY, Mr. HILL of Montana, Mr. EVERETT, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. GOODLATTE, Mr. GIBBONS, Mr. MANZULLO, Mr. SPENCE, Mr. BARTLETT of Maryland, Mr. ISTOOK, Mr. HUNTER, Mr. BONILLA, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. ROHRBACHER, Mr. PAUL, Mr. BILBRAY, Mr. PETERSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. FOLEY, Mr. LATHAM, Mr. BLUNT, Mr. LINDER, Mrs. MYRICK, Mr. SHADEGG, Mr. HOEKSTRA, Mr. PICKERING, Mr. NEY, Mr. MCINNIS, Mr. ROYCE, Mr. BAKER, Mr. CALLAHAN, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. PACKARD, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. BRADY of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Texas, Mr. SCHAFFER, Mr. LEWIS of Kentucky, Mr. WICKER, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. TIAHRT, Mr. COOKSEY, Mr. DICKEY, Mr. JONES of North Carolina, Mr. SOUDER, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. DEMINT, Mr. HAYWORTH, Mr. ROGAN, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. PITTS, Mr. WELLER, Mr. BARR of Georgia, Mr. GOSS, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. CANNON, Mr. SAM JOHNSON of Texas, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. LUCAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BASS, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. WAMP, Mrs. FOWLER, Mr. SMITH of Michigan, Mr. SWEENEY, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. RILEY, Mr. GOODLING, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. BARTON of Texas, and Mr. FLETCHER):

H.R. 883. A bill to preserve the sovereignty of the United States over public lands and acquired lands owned by the United States, and to preserve State sovereignty and private property rights in non-Federal lands surrounding those public lands and acquired lands; to the Committee on Resources.

By Mr. GEPHARDT (for himself, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Mr. FROST, Mr. WOLF, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. OBEY, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. HUNTER, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Mr. SHOWS, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. VENTO, Mr. KUCINICH, Mr. HINCHEY, Mr. TRAFICANT, Mr. BRADY of Pennsylvania, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. LIPINSKI, Mr. PASCRELL, Ms. WOOLSEY, Mr. DEFazio, Mr. STARK, Mr. KLICK, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. STUPAK):

H.R. 884. A bill to require prior congressional approval before the United States supports the admission of the People's Republic of China into the World Trade Organization, and to provide for the withdrawal of the

United States from the World Trade Organization if China is accepted into the WTO without the support of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BEREUTER:

H.R. 885. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to modify the average area purchase price of residences taken into account under the qualified mortgage bond rules; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts (for himself, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mr. MOAKLEY, Mr. OBEY, Ms. SLAUGHTER, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. OLVER, and Mr. MEEHAN):

H.R. 886. A bill to require the Secretary of Health and Human Services to submit to Congress a plan to include as a benefit under the Medicare Program coverage of outpatient prescription drugs, and to provide for the funding of such benefit; to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committee on Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. GILLMOR (for himself, Mr. OXLEY, Mr. TOWNS, and Mr. COX):

H.R. 887. A bill to amend the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 to require improved disclosure of corporate charitable contributions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. KILDEE (for himself, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. MEEHAN, Mr. LAZIO, Mr. LEVIN, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. BONIOR, Mr. GUTIERREZ, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Ms. NORTON, Ms. RIVERS, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. STABENOW, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. BOUCHER, Mr. McDERMOTT, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. ACKERMAN, Mrs. CAPPES, Mr. FARR of California, Mr. TOWNS, Mr. CAPUANO, Mr. FROST, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. TIERNEY, Mr. NEAL of Massachusetts, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. ALLEN, and Mr. STARK):

H.R. 888. A bill to amend the Clean Air Act to limit the concentration of sulfur in gasoline used in motor vehicles; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms. LEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio):

H.R. 889. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to establish a program for the collection and analysis of data on toxic shock syndrome; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mrs. MALONEY of New York (for herself, Mr. WAXMAN, Mr. BROWN of California, Ms. NORTON, Mr. FORD, Mr. SANDERS, Mr. FROST, Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island, Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Ms. KILPATRICK, Ms.

LEE, Mr. MATSUI, Mrs. MCCARTHY of New York, Mr. MCGOVERN, Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. MINK of Hawaii, Ms. PELOSI, Mr. SANDLIN, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. THURMAN, and Mrs. JONES of Ohio):

H.R. 890. A bill to provide for research to determine the extent to which the presence of dioxin, synthetic fibers, and other additives in tampons and similar products used by women with respect to menstruation pose any risks to the health of women, including risks relating to cervical cancer, endometriosis, infertility, ovarian cancer, breast cancer, immune system deficiencies, pelvic inflammatory disease, and toxic shock syndrome, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XII,

4. The SPEAKER presented a memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 4003 memorializing the United States Government to prohibit federal recoupment of state tobacco settlement recoveries; to the Committee on Commerce.

ADDITIONAL SPONSORS

Under clause 7 of rule XII, sponsors were added to public bills and resolutions as follows:

H.R. 11: Ms. WATERS.
H.R. 54: Mr. SHERWOOD.
H.R. 73: Mr. SHAYS, Mr. TANCREDO, Mr. DEAL of Georgia, Mr. COX, and Mr. BURR of North Carolina.
H.R. 116: Mr. RUSH.
H.R. 206: Mr. DELAHUNT and Mr. COSTELLO.
H.R. 208: Mr. MOORE.

H.R. 229: Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Ms. KILPATRICK, Mr. MEEKS of New York, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts, Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, and Mr. COYNE.

H.R. 230: Mr. SABO, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. LEWIS of Georgia, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. HINOJOSA, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. GEORGE MILLER of California, Mrs. CAPPS, and Ms. LOFGREN.

H.R. 254: Mr. HEFLEY, Mr. DIAZ-BALART, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. EHLERS, and Mr. DELAY.

H.R. 275: Mr. HOSTETTLER, Ms. ROSELEHTINEN, and Mr. BORSKI.

H.R. 316: Mr. SOUDER, Mr. COBURN, and Mr. ADERHOLT.

H.R. 347: Mr. RAHALL.

H.R. 351: Mr. SAXTON, Mr. HAYES, Mr. SEN-SENRENNER, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. LAMPSON, Mr. GILMAN, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. GOSS, Mr. KING of New York, Mr. TANCREDO, Mrs. KELLY, and Mrs. NORTUP.

H.R. 357: Ms. SANCHEZ.

H.R. 389: Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. MEEK of Florida, Mr. FROST, and Mr. BONIOR.

H.R. 430: Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. MOORE, and Mr. TAUZIN.

H.R. 469: Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mr. HASTINGS of Washington, Mr. HINCHEY, and Mr. SWEENEY.

H.R. 472: Mr. COMBEST.

H.R. 483: Mr. PETRI, Mr. SANDLIN, and Mr. MATSUI.

H.R. 500: Mr. GEJDENSON and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 541: Mr. STRICKLAND, Mr. BORSKI, Mr. PHELPS, Mr. COYNE, and Mr. HOYER.

H.R. 555: Mr. BOUCHER, Ms. NORTON, and Mr. STARK.

H.R. 576: Mr. EDWARDS.

H.R. 637: Mr. PRICE of North Carolina, Mr. GILLMOR, and Ms. KAPTUR.

H.R. 645: Mr. MENENDEZ, Ms. MCCARTHY of Missouri, Mr. PORTER, Mr. SAWYER, and Mr. GORDON.

H.R. 661: Mr. LATOURETTE, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BEREUTER, Mr. METCALF, and Mr. GEJDENSON.

H.R. 710: Mr. ROYCE, Mr. SHOWS, Mrs. BONO, Mr. BALDACCI, Mr. BURTON of Indiana, Mr. HALL of Texas, Mr. KNOLLENBERG, Mr. LUCAS of Kentucky, Mr. TAUZIN, Mr. EDWARDS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. BACHUS, Mrs. ROUKEMA, Mr. MORAN of Kansas, Mr. RAMSTAD, Mr. BOYD, Mr. TURNER, Mr. WALSH, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. GREEN of Wisconsin, Mr. LARGENT, Mr. BAKER, Mr. RILEY, Mr. BALLENGER, Mr. ADERHOLT, Mr. SHIMKUS, Mr. MCINTYRE, Mr. BURR of North Carolina, Mrs. KELLY, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. THORNBERRY, Mr. JOHN, and Mr. BEREUTER.

H.R. 716: Mr. NUSSLE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. GEJDENSON, Mr. CRANE, Mr. PICKETT, Mr. RADANOVICH, Mr. FOLEY, and Mrs. NORTUP.

H.R. 730: Mr. MASCARA.

H.R. 735: Mr. LOBIONDO, Mr. TRAFICANT, and Mr. DOOLITTLE.

H.R. 754: Mr. BARRETT of Wisconsin, Mr. BROWN of Ohio, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. LATOURETTE, Mrs. JONES of Ohio, Mr. PALLONE, Mr. ENGLISH, Mr. OBERSTAR, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. SANDERS, and Mr. MCGOVERN.

H.R. 796: Mr. SHOWS, Mr. JEFFERSON, Mr. WATKINS, Mr. BOUCHER, and Mrs. MYRICK.

H.R. 800: Mr. HOYER, Mr. REGULA, Mr. DAVIS of Florida, Mrs. JOHNSON of Connecticut, Mr. SHAYS, Mr. MOORE, Mr. WU, and Mr. FORD.

H.R. 832: Mr. GOODE and Mr. KILDEE.

H.J. Res. 25: Mr. WATTS of Oklahoma, Mr. SHOWS, Mr. BROWN of California, Mrs. CHRISTENSEN, Mr. CHAMBLISS, Mr. HAYES, Mr. ABERCROMBIE, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. ROMERO-BARCELO, Mr. TERRY, Ms. DANNER, Mr. SHERMAN, Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. CLEMENT, Mr. BRYANT, Mr. HOSTETTLER, Mr. GREEN of Texas, Mr. MCKEON, Mr. PORTMAN, Mr. PASTOR, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. GOODE, Mr. PICKETT, and Mr. BARR of Georgia.

H. Con. Res. 8: Mr. CONDIT, Mr. GANSKE, and Mr. HINCHEY.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SECURITY AND FREEDOM
THROUGH ENCRYPTION (SAFE)
ACT

HON. BOB GOODLATTE

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, along with 204 of my colleagues, to introduce the Security And Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act of 1999.

This much-needed, bipartisan legislation accomplishes several important goals. First, it aids law enforcement by preventing piracy and white-collar crime on the Internet. If an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, then an ounce of encryption is worth a pound of subpoenas. With the speed of transactions and communications on the Internet, law enforcement cannot possibly deal with pirates and criminal hackers by waiting to react until after the fact.

Only by allowing the use of strong encryption, not only domestically but internationally as well, can we hope to make the Internet a safe and secure environment. As the National Research Council's Committee on National Cryptography Policy concluded, "If cryptography can protect the trade secrets and proprietary information of businesses and thereby reduce economic espionage (which it can), it also supports in a most important manner the job of law enforcement. If cryptography can help protect nationally critical information systems and networks against unauthorized penetration (which it can), it also supports the national security of the United States."

Second, if electronic commerce is to reach its true potential, consumers and companies alike must have the confidence that their communications and transactions will be secure. The SAFE Act, by allowing all Americans to use the highest technology and strongest security available, will provide them with that confidence.

Third, with the availability of strong encryption overseas and on the Internet, our current export controls only serve to tie the hands of American business. According to a number of industry studies, failure to remove our export controls will cost our economy hundreds of thousands of jobs and tens of billions of dollars.

The SAFE Act remedies this situation by allowing the export of generally available encryption products without a license, and custom-designed encryption products if they are approved for use by banks or are commercially available from foreign companies. Removing these export barriers will free U.S. industry to remain the world leader in software, hardware, and Internet development. And by allowing the U.S. computer industry to use and export the highest technology available with the strongest security features avail-

able, America will be leading the way into the 21st century information age and beyond.

This bipartisan legislation enjoys the support of members and organizations across the spectrum of all ideological and political beliefs. Groups as varied as Americans for Computer Privacy, American Civil Liberties Union, National Rifle Association, Law Enforcement Alliance of America, Americans for Tax Reform, Netscape, America Online, Microsoft, Business Software Alliance, Novell, Lotus, Adobe, Electronic Industries Alliance, Software and Information Industry Association, Information Technology Association of America, Citizens for a Sound Economy, Telecommunications Industry Association, Computer Electronics Manufacturers Association, U.S. Telephone Association, SBC Communications, Bell Atlantic, Bell South, U.S. West, Competitive Enterprise Institute, Business Leadership Council, IBM, Small Business Survival Committee, Sybase, RSA Data Security, Semiconductor Industry Association, Telecommunications Industry Association, Center for Democracy and Technology, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Direct Marketing Association, American Financial Services Association, Intel, Compaq, Network Associates, National Association of Manufacturers strongly support this legislation, to name just a few.

The SAFE Act enjoys this support not only because it is a common-sense approach to solving a very immediate problem, but also because ordinary Americans' personal privacy and computer security is being assaulted by this Administration. Amazingly enough, the Administration wants to mandate a back door into peoples' computer systems in order to access their private information and confidential communications. In fact, the Administration has said that if private citizens and companies do not "voluntarily" create this back door, it will seek legislation forcing Americans to give the government access to their information by means of a "key escrow" system requiring computer users to put the keys to decode their encrypted communications into a central data bank. This is the technological equivalent of mandating that the federal government be given a key to every home in America.

The SAFE Act, on the other hand, will prevent the Administration from placing roadblocks on the information superhighway by prohibiting the government from mandating a back door into the computer systems of private citizens and businesses. Additionally, the SAFE Act ensures that all Americans have the right to choose any security system to protect their confidential information.

Mr. Speaker, with the millions of communications, transmissions, and transactions that occur on the Internet every day, American citizens and businesses must have the confidence that their private information and communications are safe and secure. That is precisely what the SAFE Act will ensure. I urge each of my colleagues to join and support this bipartisan effort.

The original cosponsors are Representatives LOFGREN, ARMEY, DELAY, WATTS, TOM DAVIS, COX, PRYCE, BLUNT, GEPHARDT, BONIOR, FROST, DELAULO, JOHN LEWIS, GEJDENSON, SENSENBRENNER, GEKAS, COBLE, LAMAR SMITH, GALLEGLY, BRYANT, CHABOT, BARR, HUTCHINSON, PEASE, CANNON, ROGAN, BONO, BACHUS, CONYERS, FRANK, BOUCHER, NADLER, JACKSON-LEE, WATERS, MEEHAN, DELAHUNT, WEXLER, ACKERMAN, ANDREWS, ARCHER, BALLENGER, BARCIA, BILL BARRETT, TOM BARRETT, BARTON, BILBRAY, BLUMENAUER, BOEHNER, KEVIN BRADY, ROBERT BRADY, CORRINE BROWN, GEORGE BROWN, BURR, BURTON, CAMP, CAMPBELL, CAPPS, CHAMBLISS, CHENOWETH, CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, CLAYTON, CLEMENT, CLYBURN, COLLINS, COOK, COOKSEY, CUBIN, CUMMINGS, CUNNINGHAM, DANNY DAVIS, DEAL, DEFazio, DEUTSCH, DICKEY, DOOLEY, DOOLITTLE, DOYLE, DRIER, DUNCAN, DUNN, EHLERS, EMERSON, ENGLISH, ESHOO, EWING, FARR, FILNER, FORD, FOSSELLA, FRANKS, GILLMOR, GOODE, GOODLING, GORDON, GREEN, GUTKNECHT, RALPH HALL, HASTINGS, HERGER, HILL, HOBSON, HOEKSTRA, HOLDEN, HOOLEY, HORN, HOUGHTON, INSLEE, ISTOOK, JACKSON, JR., JEFFERSON, E.B. JOHNSON, NANCY JOHNSON, KANJORSKI, KASICH, KELLY, KILPATRICK, KIND, KINGSTON, KNOLLENBERG, KOLBE, LAMPSON, LARGENT, LATHAM, LEE, RON LEWIS, LINDER, FRANK LUCAS, LUTHER, KAREN MCCARTHY, McDERMOTT, MCGOVERN, MCINTOSH, MALONEY, MANZULLO, MARKEY, MARTINEZ, MATSUI, MEEK, METCALF, MICA, MILLENDER-MCDONALD, GEORGE MILLER, MOAKLEY, JIM MORAN, MORELLA, MYRICK, NAPOLITANO, NEAL, NETHERCUTT, NORWOOD, NUSSLE, OLVER, PACKARD, PALLONE, PASTOR, COLLIN PETERSON, PICKERING, POMBO, POMEROY, PRICE, QUINN, RADANOVICH, RAHALL, RANGEL, REYNOLDS, RIVERS, ROHRBACHER, ROS-LEHTINEN, RUSH, SALMON, SANCHEZ, SANDERS, SANFORD, SCARBOROUGH, SCHAFER, SESSIONS, SHAYS, SHERMAN, SHIMKUS, ADAM SMITH, CHRIS SMITH, SOUDER, STABENOW, STARK, SUNUNU, TANNER, TAUSCHER, TAUZIN, TAYLOR, THOMAS, THOMPSON, THUNE, TIAHRT, TIERNEY, UPTON, VENTO, WALSH, WAMP, WATKINS, WELLER, WHITFIELD, WICKER, WOOLSEY, and WU.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 23, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while conducting official business and missed rollcall votes 22 and 23. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

● This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

INTRODUCTION OF "THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT"

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, on behalf of myself and 126 cosponsors I am introducing the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act. Last Congress, this bill, known as H.R. 901, passed the House by a vote of 236-191. I am confident that this Congress will pass the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act.

H.R. 901 will: (1) prevent the Executive Branch from using World Heritage Site, Biosphere Reserve, and RAMSAR designations to guide domestic land use policies without consulting Congress, (2) restore meaningful Congressional oversight of these programs, (3) protect the rights of owners on non-federal lands adjacent to or intermixed with these land reserves, and (4) protect our domestic land use decision-making process from international interference.

United Nations' land designations, such as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites, currently take place without the approval of Congress and virtually no Congressional oversight. The Constitutional power of Congress "to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States" cannot be bargained away by the President in a Treaty.

International land use designations, such as the Biosphere Reserve program, also enable the Executive Branch to implement international treaties, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, without ratification by the United States Senate. For example, a prime objective of the biosphere reserve program is to create a national network of biosphere reserves that will implement Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Biosphere Reserve program is not authorized by a single U.S. law nor is it even governed by an international treaty. That is wrong. Executive branch appointees cannot and should not do things that the law does not authorize.

Congress must act to keep international commitments from interfering with Constitutional rights, such as the right to own property, guaranteed all American citizens. Our system may be messy at times, but it is designed to protect rights that Americans value, rights which are only a dream for citizens of many other countries. Otherwise, the rights of our citizens and the boundary between public land managed by the government and private property can be too easily ignored.

The public and local governments are almost never consulted about creating World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. Designation efforts are almost always driven by unelected federal bureaucrats. Despite claims to the contrary by proponents of these programs, World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves face strong local opposition.

So that everyone understands, my concern is that the United States Congress—and

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

therefore the people of the United States—have been left out of the domestic process to designate Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites. This legislation restores the Constitutional role of Congress in governing lands belonging to the United States thereby making the people of this country relevant in this process.

The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act requires that Congress approve international land designations in the United States on a case by case basis, because according to the United States Constitution, Congress possesses the ultimate decision-making power over lands belonging to the people of the United States.

HONORING NEW PENSACOLA CHIEF OF POLICE, JERRY W. POTTS

HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to share with my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of a great Floridian, Mr. Jerry W. Potts, Chief of Police in the City of Pensacola, Florida.

Chief Potts' professional and personal life have been characterized by excellence, leadership and service to others. The resume he has compiled is extraordinary. He embarked on his long and successful career in public service in 1965 when he joined the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne Division.

Chief Potts began his law enforcement career in 1973 when he joined the Pensacola Police Department as a dispatcher. Jerry quickly worked his way up the ranks being promoted to police officer, Sergeant, Assistant Chief of Police, and early this year, Chief of Police.

Jerry Potts' service to others goes beyond law enforcement. Chief Potts has always been involved in our community. He has served on the Judges' Task Force for Children, the Mayor's Task Force on Community Values, and the Board of Governors for Fiesta of Five Flags.

Mr. Speaker, by any measure of merit, Chief Potts is one of America's best and brightest law enforcement professionals, and he will continue to be an asset for Northwest Florida in his new role. And a father of two young boys, I sleep better at night knowing that our streets are safer and that our children are protected because of his life-long efforts.

Chief Jerry Potts has devoted his life to preserving the public safety enjoyed by the people of the City of Pensacola and the entire State of Florida. We are grateful for his continuing public service.

TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARMEN E. ARROYO

HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and to pay tribute to

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Assemblywoman Carmen E. Arroyo, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service.

Born in Corozal, Puerto Rico, Carmen moved to New York City in 1964 after graduating from Corozal High School and Sixto Febus Business School, where she received her Secretarial-Bookkeeper degree. She has shown the importance of life-long learning as she has continued to take post-graduate courses. In 1978 she received her Associate of Arts Degree from Eugenio Maria de Hostos Community College and in 1980, at the age of 44, she earned her Bachelor of Arts Degree from the College of New Rochelle. I have known her personally for many years, and I am very familiar with her background, experience, character, and personality. She is a person of the highest personal and professional integrity.

Mr. Speaker, when Carmen moved to New York, she worked long hours in a factory in order to bring her seven children from Puerto Rico. In 1965, they joined her in New York, but, unable to find day care services, she was forced to receive public assistance for nine months, during which time she organized the welfare mothers of her community and founded the South Bronx Action Group (SBAG) in 1966. The South Bronx Action Group received funding and Carmen served as the Executive Director. She expanded the notion of tenant advocacy to include interrelated employment, health, adult education, and welfare services. Today, the SBAG is still operating.

In 1978, Carmen became Executive Director of the South Bronx Community Corporation, where she was responsible for implementation of policy and overall supervision of program budgeting. As Executive Director, she implemented a successful feeding program where over 400 senior citizens and drug addicts were served hot meals on a daily basis. Under her leadership, the SBCC had the largest Summer Youth Employment Program in New York City, employing over 5,000 each year. Carmen was also instrumental in raising funds from public resources and private foundations. She initiated a grant for funds under Section 202 of the Federal Housing Act and received two grants totaling over 8.4 million dollars to construct 194 housing units for senior citizens. Carmen was also instrumental in the development of private housing for working class families in the South Bronx. As a result of that, she became the first Puerto Rican woman housing developer in New York State.

In 1978, Carmen was elected Female District Leader of what today is the 74th Assembly District, which she served until 1993. She served as Member and President of Community School Board 7 from 1973 to 1993. She served as member of the Lincoln Hospital Advisory Board for 17 years and in 1973 was appointed by former Governor Nelson Rockefeller to the NYS Medicaid Council, on which she served a 4-year term. She was also Member and Chairperson of Planning Board One for 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, in February 1994, Carmen won a special election and became the first Puerto Rican Woman elected to the New York State Assembly.

This is the kind of issue that should be discussed in the classrooms. Assemblywoman

Arroyo is a role model for all Hispanics. She has set an example of how success is available for all of those who persevere to achieve their goals. She is an inspiration for many Puerto Ricans and for the people in the Bronx who are trying to break the cycle of poverty.

Carmen is the mother of seven and the grandmother of fourteen. She continues to reside in the South Bronx with her husband Hector Ramirez.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Assemblywoman Carmen E. Arroyo for her outstanding achievements and in wishing her continued success.

TRIBUTE TO LEO CIANFLONE

HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, On Saturday, February 27, 1999, Mr. Galileo F. Cianflone of Long Branch, NJ, was honored by the Long Branch Amerigo Vespucci Society at its annual dinner-dance at Palumbo's in Tinton Falls, NJ. My wife Sarah and I were proud to be on hand for this tribute to Leo Cianflone, a committed leader of the community and a good friend to all who know him.

Mr. Cianflone was born in Miglierina, Italy, on April 9, 1925, the son of the late Thomas and Carolina Cianflone. He is one of seven children. He attended school in Miglierina, learning the trade of cabinet maker and the art of music. At the age of 17, he enrolled in the Carabinieri, and was assigned to the Florence headquarters. During the war, he volunteered his services against Germany in the partisan company, Garibaldi. In 1946, Mr. Cianflone returned home to Miglierina as Lieutenant. He met Maria Anastasio and was married on December 2, 1948. During his years in his native hometown in Italy, he showed the same type of commitment to civic affairs that he would later demonstrate in his adopted hometown in America.

In December 1953, Mr. Cianflone came to the United States. In 1959 he opened his business, Leo's Cabinet Shop, on High Street in Long Branch. In 1974, he was employed by the Long Branch Board of Education as a foreman of the Maintenance Department. He retired in 1993. From 1991 to 1995, he served as member representing the City of Long Branch at the Long Branch Sewerage Authority.

Mr. Cianflone and his wife Maria have two children: his son Thomas, who resides in Union Beach, NJ, with his wife Joanni; and his daughter Carol, who lives in Spring Lake, NJ, with her husband Gary Mennie. Leo couldn't be more delighted over the success that his son and daughter have achieved. Leo's pride and joy are his two grandsons, Joseph Cianflone and Anthony Mennie.

Galileo Cianflone has been a member of the Amerigo Vespucci for 41 years. He has served in capacity of every office, including President for seven years. He has always been extremely active in the Society's endeavors. As everyone who has had the privilege of knowing him and working with him will attest, Leo

Cianflone is unfailingly hardworking and dedicated, always willing to help in every way possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure for me to pay tribute to an outstanding leader and a fine citizen of my hometown of Long Branch, Mr. Galileo Cianflone.

IN HONOR OF ILANA LEVY

HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a resident of my district, Ilana Levy of Westport, Connecticut.

I had the pleasure of hearing Ilana speak at a Veteran's Day ceremony at the Westport Town Hall on November 11, 1998. Ilana delivered a speech of tremendous depth and maturity. She was articulate beyond her years and all in attendance were moved by her words.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to submit a copy of the text of Ilana's speech for the RECORD of the 106th Congress.

VETERAN'S DAY SPEECH—ILANA LEVY

I have a confession to make. I have studied about World War I and II in history class and I have certainly known about Veterans Day since I was a child. But over the last couple of weeks, I concentrated on the two as I have never before. It probably all started with the movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. I went to see it somewhat under protest because I like happy movies. (the fact that Matt Damon was in it did help). I had heard that the movie was gruesome and I did not expect to like it. Well I did not like it. No I do not think I could use the term like with such a movie. What I can say about this movie was it truly affected me. I think it even diminished me in a certain way. I started looking at my life and asking myself what if. What if we did not win the war? What if we did not have men and women willing to fight for America? What if we were no longer free? What if we become more and more apathetic and take certain rights for granted? And that's where the diminishing part came in. Yes. I started looking at myself and my life and realized how much I have taken for granted.

I am free. Sure I have parents who tell me what to do and give me certain rules to follow. But I am free. When I was little I complained about going to Sunday school but I have that freedom to pray. My relatives were not always that lucky. During World War II Jewish people were killed just because they were Jewish. They were taken to concentration camps just because they were Jewish. I can remember seeing actual footage of the people in the concentration camps when the American soldiers came to set them free. The soldiers were shocked and sickened about what they saw. What if those soldiers had not gone over to Europe to fight Hitler? Who knows what would have happened to the Jews in the world, or to any of us? Hitler's views could have spread and I might not have been standing here talking to you today. How different the world would have been for everyone had our soldiers not believed in fighting for freedom. How grateful I am for the brave men who were willing to sacrifice their lives so that others could live free.

Saving Private Ryan starts out with the allies storming Omaha Beach. It was during

this scene that I began to see what our soldiers actually had to experience. Of course I have seen films on WWII in class but this was different. These scenes made me understand the true horrors of war. I saw the dead, the wounded and the survivors there on the beach. This was truly a scary feeling for me. I have always been lucky enough to be removed from all of the realities of war but there I was—right in the middle of battle. How quickly lives were ended. How quickly other lives were changed forever. I cannot even fathom having to be put in such a position. I don't think I would have the courage or strength to be in a combat situation. I cannot imagine what it must have been like to leave one's families to fight in lands that are unfamiliar knowing that you might never return home to them. I feel such a profound respect and appreciation to all who have served our country. There are certain experiences which change people forever. I have to believe that serving in the army and fighting in a war does that. Watching friends and fellow soldiers die is too awful to imagine. Veterans are true heroes. I live, no we live in the best country in the world. Certainly we have our problems but we are free. I will never take that for granted again. I am young enough to be idealistic and to hope that some day there will be peace in the world. But I am old enough now to understand what Veterans Day really means. I live in America land of the free. And I am free because of all the wonderful, brave heroes who fought to keep us free. I have another confession to make. Today I am celebrating my first real Veteran's Day. But I promise you it will not be the last. I hope it is not too late to say thank you to all for all that you have done for our country. Thank you for serving the United States of America. God bless you, and God Bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE
REGULATORY FAIR WARNING ACT

HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Fair Warning Act along with thirteen cosponsors. This legislation codifies principles of due process, fair warning, and common sense that were always intended to be required by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The bill would require that an agency give the regulated community adequate notice of its interpretation of an ambiguous role. Agencies and courts would be barred from imposing penalties based on rules or policies that are not clearly known to the regulated community. They would consequently be encouraged to make known what is required or prohibited by their rules.

Specifically, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would prohibit a civil or criminal sanction from being imposed by an agency or court if:

- a rule or regulation is not available to the public or known to the regulated community;
- a rule or regulation does not give fair warning of what is prohibited or requested; or
- officials have misled the public about what a rule prohibits or requires.

In our large and complex regulatory system, these simple principles can be forgotten.

I am pleased to introduce this simple, yet necessary measure. Without its fundamental

protections, individuals and businesses must live in an atmosphere of uncertainty as to whether they are compliance with an agency's most recent interpretation or reinterpretation of its regulations. If and when the day arrives that an agency chooses to enforce a new interpretation against a regulated party, that party has two alternatives: (1) roll the dice on expensive, protracted administrative processes and litigation, or (2) pay the penalty, regardless of culpability.

Nothing in this measure is intended to weaken the enforcement powers of federal agencies. In fact, by requiring rules to be clear, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would promote compliance and make violators easier to catch, because the lines dividing right and wrong would be more clear. This moderate measure would provide a minimum of security and predictability to regulated individuals and businesses. It would surely improve the relationship between federal agencies and the American public.

I originally introduced fair warning legislation in the 104th Congress as H.R. 3307. That bill had strong, bipartisan support and it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. I reintroduced the predecessor of this bill in the 105th Congress as H.R. 4049. Many of the same Members who cosponsored that bill are cosponsors of this one, and I thank them for their support and their work on ensuring fairness in the regulatory process.

There is wide consensus that the government and all its agencies should provide citizens with fair warning of what the law and regulations require. Likewise, citizens should be able to rely on information received from the government and its agencies. Though these principles are embodied in the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, legislation to codify and enforce them in the regulatory context would help ensure that members of the public—in addition to having due process rights—are actually treated fairly.

TRIBUTE TO VERNICE D.
FERGUSON

HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a model of excellence, Ms. Vernice D. Ferguson. Vernice Ferguson was a Senior Fellow in the School of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania holding the Fagin Family Chair in Cultural Diversity. She is immediate Past President of the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care.

For more than twenty years she served as a top nurse executive at two VA Medical Centers affiliated with academic health science centers in Madison, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois. For twelve years, she was the nurse leader for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the largest organized nursing service in the world with more than 60,000 nursing personnel. Prior to the VA assignment, she served as the Chief, Nursing Department of

the Clinical Center, the National Institutes of Health.

Ms. Ferguson is a Fellow of the Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom, the second American nurse so honored, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing and Past President. She is Past President of Sigma Theta Tau, nursing's international honor society, and served as Chair of the Friends of the Virginia Henderson Library Advisory Committee.

Her awards and honors are numerous, including seven honorary doctorates. She was the recipient of two fellowships, one in physics at the University of Maryland and the other in alcohol studies at Yale University. She was a scholar-in-residence at the Catholic University of America. Ms. Ferguson was also the Potter-Brinton Distinguished Professor for 1994 at the School of Nursing at the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1995, Ms. Ferguson spent nine weeks in South Africa where she served as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Nursing Science at the University of the North West.

While in South Africa, in her capacity as President of the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care, she toured the country extensively, meeting with health care providers in university nursing programs, voluntary associations, hospitals, and homes in townships and squatters camps. She conducted workshops and offered presentations in a variety of settings throughout South Africa.

Ms. Ferguson serves on the Board of Directors of the Bon Secours Health Care System, The Washington Home, the Board of Visitors, Indiana University School of Nursing, and the National Institutes of Health Alumni Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that each Member join me in this tribute to Vernice D. Ferguson.

TRIBUTE TO MARY JEANNE
"DOLLY" HALLSTROM

HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY

OF ILLINOIS
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 1, 1999

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom, a woman of undaunting spirit and a pillar of courage.

Dolly Hallstrom began her journey of public service following World War II, and became actively engaged on behalf of children with disabilities. She founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in 1963, and was appointed chair in 1965 of the Illinois Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was elected a state representative and served two terms. Since 1991, she has been serving on the Illinois Human Rights Commission.

Dolly Hallstrom remains the consummate public servant and a powerful voice, whose extraordinary and unselfish contributions on behalf of children, the disabled, and women is remarkable. Her life's work to improve the quality of life and to protect the rights of the most vulnerable among us is immeasurable.

I am honored to call Dolly Hallstrom a friend and a mentor.

DO SOMETHING, DON'T JUST BE
SOMEBODY

(By Grace Kaminkowitz)

No one has nominated a politician for sainthood lately. But some politicians are saintly, despite the recent behavior of Washington types to the contrary. We were exploring the notion that women enter politics to do something while men run for office to be someone. During the course of an interview with Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom of Evanston, it became clear how unique she is.

The facts: Dolly started going to nursing school at St. Francis Hospital but love and World War II interfered. She went east supposedly to visit her grandparents but really because her sailor boyfriend was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They were married, and after some years they returned to Evanston. Dolly recalls that at the time her nursing school classmates were graduating, she was giving birth to her son, the first of her two children.

In Evanston, she had worked at St. Francis' special needs nursery and was hooked on helping children such as the infants with Down Syndrome.

In the early years of her marriage, she did the usual things such as the junior women's club and being a Girl Scout leader. As time went on, she revived her earlier interest in handicapped children and began working on their behalf. As she tells it, the time was right to pay attention to their problems. "God had an angel on my shoulder and directed me."

By 1963 she had founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities. Her work was being recognized, and she and other volunteers had begun hearing from people all over the country. By 1965 she was appointed chair of the state's Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was a volunteer lobbyist for handicapped youngsters, so it occurred to her she might make a difference in their lives as a member of the state legislature. She ran as a Republican in 1970, but lost.

In that race, she'd been rebuffed in her quest for precinct lists by the head of the local Republican Party because, he said there already was one Evanston Republican woman in the legislature and that was enough. Dolly remedied that by becoming a precinct committeeman, thus assuring herself access to the lists she needed if she ever ran again.

In 1978, then State Rep. John Porter decided to run for Congress and asked Dolly to run for his soon-to-be-vacant seat. She hesitated because Gordon, her husband of 33 years, was dying of cancer. He urged her to do it, so after he died, she fulfilled her husband's deathbed wish, ran and won.

She served just two terms but made her mark, working with the late Eugenia Chapman, an Arlington Heights Democrat, on the bill that created the current guardianship and advocacy laws for the state. She also proved to be a staunch feminist, backing bills supporting women's equality.

The 1982 census resulted in new districts, and Dolly landed with another Republican. She could have run against him in a primary or against a Democratic in a general election. She liked both potential opponents but ran against the Democrat and lost.

She worked as a protection and advocacy lobbyist for years. Then in 1991 Governor Edgar named her to the Human Rights Commission, which she graces with her wisdom to this day.

None of this would be remarkable if you didn't know that Dolly had a disabling

stroke and is paralyzed on her left. She now gets around on a motor scooter. Her disability hasn't kept her from flying to Springfield in small planes.

To arrive on time for a 10 am meeting downtown, she must awaken at 4 or 5 am to get dressed. As if that were not difficulty enough, she also has lost much of her vision and "reads" with a computerized device that speaks the words on a page to her. Despite these limitations, she's always perfectly groomed.

The Biblical Job has nothing on this woman who also has been hospitalized for weeks with shingles and countless other ailments. But when someone commented that no one person should be burdened with so many illnesses, she answers, "God gives them to me because He know I can handle it."

That's what is most remarkable—her undaunted spirit and her resolute refusal to quit even when the odds are all against her. She retains a disposition so bright it's virtually unreal. She's warm and passionate, funny and unfailingly kind. And that's why no one doesn't love Dolly Hallstrom. People, from the most conservative to the most liberal, are all her friends, and all adore her.

There are people who will get their just rewards in heaven. That's assured for Dolly Hallstrom but she deserves all the rewards she can get right now for her continuing contributions to society and for proving how saintly some of our public servants are.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 2, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MARCH 3

9 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold joint hearings on American Indian trust management practices in the Department of the Interior.

SD-106

Appropriations

Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Aging Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

10 a.m.

Armed Services

Personnel Subcommittee

To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense, focusing on recommendations pertaining to military retirement, pay and compensation, and the Future Years Defense Program.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs

To resume hearings on the future of the Independent Counsel Act.

SH-216

Budget

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 2000.

SD-608

Finance

To hold hearings to examine education savings incentives, education financing and school construction financing proposals.

SD-215

Appropriations

Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Capitol Police Board, and the Architect of the Capitol.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Business meeting to markup S.96, to regulate commerce between and among the several States by providing for the orderly resolution of disputes arising out of computer-based problems related to processing data that includes a 2-digit expression of that year's date; and S.303, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to enhance the ability of direct broadcast satellite and other multichannel video providers to compete effectively with cable television systems.

SR-253

Appropriations

Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Armed Services

Airland Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army modernization, and the future years defense program.

SR-222

2 p.m.

Foreign Relations

International Economic Policy, Export and Trade Promotion Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the commercial viability of a Caspian Sea export energy pipeline.

SD-419

Energy and Natural Resources

Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and the Power Marketing Administrations, Department of Energy.

SD-366

Armed Services

SeaPower Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the 21st century seapower vision overview and maritime implications of 21st century threats.

SR-232A

MARCH 4

9 a.m.

Environment and Public Works

To hold hearings on the nomination of Gary S. Guzy, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I of the USA, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, and the Blinded Veterans Association.

345, Cannon Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings on internet filtering.

SR-253

Appropriations

VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

Joint Economic Committee

To hold hearings on issues relating to economic growth through tax cuts.

SD-562

Appropriations

Treasury and General Government Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources

Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.385, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to further improve the safety and health of working environments.

SD-430

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

To hold hearings on proposed budget reform measures.

SD-342

Energy and Natural Resources

To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert Wayne Gee, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy).

SD-366

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs

Business meeting to mark up proposed legislation to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers.

SD-538

Appropriations

Transportation Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-124

Judiciary

Business meeting to markup S.249, to provide funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and S.461, to assure that innocent users and businesses gain access to solutions to the year 2000 problem-related failures through fostering an incentive to settle year 2000 lawsuits that may disrupt significant sectors of the American economy.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Foreign Relations

International Operations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

3 p.m.

Intelligence

Closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM

To hold hearings on international Y2K computer problem issues.

SD-192

Joint Economic Committee

To hold joint hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February.

SD-562

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.335, to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter.

SD-342

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

Governmental Affairs

Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.335, to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter.

SD-342

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the condition of the services' infrastructure and real property maintenance programs for fiscal year 2000.

SR-222

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Bureau of Indian Affairs Capacity and Mission.

SR-485

MARCH 11

2 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fis-

cal year 2000 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-628

MARCH 16

2 p.m.

Energy and Natural Resources

Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee.

To resume oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-366

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S.399, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345, Cannon Building

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of welfare reform.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Retired Officers Association.

345, Cannon Building

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345, Cannon Building